

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday... For One Year... For Three Months... For Six Months...

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. George H. Tezdeck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of this Daily Bee for the week ending May 18, 1889, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

THE DR. Cronin mystery is more than ever a mystery.

JAKE KILBURN is coming home. Where is Champion Sullivan?

PUBLIC and private enterprises must go hand in hand in building up Omaha.

THE resubmission of school bonds in June to the voters of Omaha grows in favor.

THE overworked condition of the insane wards of the county jail calls loudly for the early completion of the new hospital.

A LONG pull, a strong pull and a pull all together on the part of our solid moneyed men will put Omaha on the high road to prosperity.

THERE is an unwritten law that ought to prevent any man from holding more than one office. That law should be observed in the selection of members of the school board.

ALL parties interested in local street railways violently protest against consolidation. When corporations vigorously denounce each other, it is an unfailing indication of an early union.

THE people of Omaha can take their choice and draw their own conclusions from the statements made by various directors whether or not the rival street railway companies want to consolidate.

OMAHA really is the cream of the country. Distance adds to its golden charm. The Tacoma gentleman who imagines he owns a quarter section of it, is voted the luckiest man in the wide northwest.

A BEE line from Omaha to Green Bay, Wis., is one of the possibilities of the near future. It means for Omaha direct communication with the heart of the lumber region and another outlet for the lake lakes.

SEVERAL prominent eastern jobbing houses are looking about for quarters in Omaha. They can not come any too soon. The larger the number, the wider the territory the wholesale trade of Omaha can command.

ARE the British to own America? They are not only buying up know-how all over the country; but are actually considering the proposition of purchasing the principal milling establishments at Minneapolis and other flour centers.

SAM SMALL asserts that state laws are insufficient to enforce prohibition. A member of the Omaha prohibition club recently declared that prohibition cannot be enforced until women are given the right to vote. Here we have two advocates of modern blue laws substantially agreeing that they are a failure.

JAMES D. FISH, the ex-president of the Marine bank of New York city pardoned out of Sing Sing, is now expected by the people to be turned over a part of his ill-gotten millions. But Fish is not that kind of a gudgeon. It wasn't for that purpose that he served his two years in the penitentiary.

SPECIAL attention will be given in the forthcoming census to the beef supply of America. It has been decided that careful statistics shall be gathered on cattle growing and on our beef and pork products. It is claimed by experts that the statistics will be important on the ground that the meat supply per head of population is becoming less from year to year and it may soon become a serious problem where sufficient beef will come from to supply the home demand, to say nothing of foreign consumption. It is claimed that in 1880 the number of cattle in this country was eight hundred to one thousand population, while in 1887 the proportion due to heavy losses was reduced to seven hundred to one thousand population. This statement, while it may be true in itself, by no means establishes a law of diminishing ratio in the meat supply. The current belief has been that America has a supply wholly sufficient for present or future demands, and recent investigations as well as the continued low price of cattle on the hoof would bear out this interpretation.

OUR SUCCESS AT BERLIN.

If the reports sent out from Berlin are to be relied upon, the American commissioners to the Samoan conference have been unexpectedly successful in securing a concession of the demands of this government. It would seem that about all they have asked has been allowed, greatly to the displeasure of the German press, which has criticized the German government, with such plainness and vigor as it dares, for what it regarded as too great magnanimity. Before the conference met there was apparently substantial reasons for the belief that the American demands generally would fail, and that the conference would be either a repetition of the Washington fiasco of 1887, or that Germany, with the aid of England, would be allowed pretty much all she desired. The attitude of the English commissioners, however, has thus far shown no leaning toward the side of Germany, but with rather exhibited a desire to be absolutely fair and impartial, in view of which it would seem necessary to dismiss the idea that the visit of Count Herbert Bismarck to Lord Salisbury a few weeks before the meeting of the Samoan conference had any relation to that matter.

But despite the fair appearances and the assurances of correspondents that all is well, there is still a suspicion that Germany has not made so great a surrender as the newspapers of that country pretend. Very little that has actually been agreed upon has become public, and it will be well to wait until the results of the conference are fully made known before indulging in congratulations. Mr. Phelps stated some days ago that it was not a one-sided affair, but that concessions had been made on both sides, and it may appear that in the reciprocity Germany has gained quite as much as she has given up. But in any event the American government has been successful in thwarting what seemed to be the evident plan of Germany to obtain complete control of the Samoan islands and turn them into a German colony dominated by the power of that government. Whether or not we shall be able to secure for the people of Samoa that independence of foreign interference and control in their government affairs which a consistent regard for our own political principles would lead us to desire, we shall at least obtain for them a degree of home rule which they unquestionably would not have been allowed but for our interference. The autonomy of the islands will be preserved, and the government that is established agreeably to the understanding reached by the conference and approved by the interested governments will be assured against the danger of overthrow from foreign machinations. Under the circumstances this is perhaps the very best we could do. It would doubtless have been more consistent with American principles to have demanded and insisted that the Samoans should be allowed to maintain such government as they please, instead of joining with Germany and England in deciding who shall be their king and the form of government they shall have, but in view of the revolutionary and chaotic condition of affairs in the islands, it is very doubtful whether it would have been wise to have left the Samoans to themselves to solve the questions confronting them. When they are better instructed in the business of government, as well as in the value of a stable political system, they will undoubtedly have no difficulty in securing their full rights of self-government and home rule.

BRITISH DEFENCES.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, reports that the Canadian government has been notified by the British authorities that work on the Pacific coast defenses will be begun this summer. The British admiralty last year detailed an officer to make an examination of the coast of British Columbia, between Vancouver and Esquimaux, with the object of deciding upon sites for the erection of batteries commanding the entrances to Puget Sound and protecting Esquimaux. The matter had dropped out of the attention of the British government until the renewal of negotiations at Washington regarding the Behring sea question, when it was decided that the work on coast defenses should be begun at once.

The fortifications already constructed on the southern corner of Canada's Pacific coast line, and which will soon be garrisoned by a big force, are the strongest on the continent. It is not easy to divine the motive which prompts the British government to a further heavy expenditure for fortifications in that quarter, and it is a matter regarding which our government might perhaps with propriety make inquiry. When the President of the Canadian Pacific railroad was before the senate railroad investigating committee in New York, he replied to a question regarding the object of these fortifications, that they were intended as a precaution against possible trouble with Russia. This was obviously a subterfuge. Of course they are constructed in response to a demand of the Canadian government, and the precautionary motive can have reference only to the United States. Doubtless the right of the British government to construct fortifications on its own territory can not be questioned, but its doing so at least suggests the expediency of the United States providing like defenses for the territory opposite, which is now defenseless. If it is the design of the British government to make a second Gibraltar at the entrance of Puget Sound it will be the duty of the government of the United States to confront this menacing enterprise with defenses of equal proportions and strength. We recently noted the opinion of a San Francisco paper that one of the most important matters which this government should consider is that of obtaining possession of British Columbia, and that to accomplish this the government could afford to pay any price. It is not improbable that Canadian statesmen feel that the possession of this portion of the Dominion by the United States may become a serious question of the not remote future, and that it is well to be prepared for it. At

ELEVATE THE STANDARD.

The board of education should be non-partisan in the broadest sense of that term. Its membership should be composed of men chosen because of their intelligence and superior fitness for the management of our public schools, and not on account of their political creed. They should be chosen in accord with the spirit and letter of the law. The framers of our school laws have purposefully separated the school board elections from the general elections. They have extended the franchise to women, located the polling-places in school houses, and closed the public schools for that day with a view to awakening a live interest among the parents of children who attend the public schools. The manifest intent of all these provisions is to divorce the school management from politics. But party hacks and political bosses have for years sought to override the will of the people. They have used the party machine with its packed caucuses and conventions of ward burners as the source that supplies the candidates for the board of education. The effect of this political interference could not but be demoralizing. It has exerted a most pernicious influence upon teachers and janitors. Our school management has degenerated into a dispenser of patronage, and spoils-hunters have dictated who should or who should not administer the affairs of our schools.

Now there is no more reason why our public schools should be a partisan engine than our judiciary. Omaha has discarded the political bosses and snowed under yellow-dog candidates for judicial honors. Shall we permit our public schools to be prostituted for political ends? Is it not our plain duty to elevate the standard of our school board, and place it above dependence upon party bosses and spoilsmen.

THE BEE has for years refused to countenance partisan nominations for the board of education. It is now more than ever convinced that its aims have been in the right direction. But when we advocate non-partisan nominations, we do not mean crazy-quilt tickets made up from candidates that have been put in nomination by democratic and republican conventions. Those candidates are the product of the party primary and caucus. They are necessarily creatures of the machine, and cannot rise above it, any more than the stream rises above its source.

What is needed to free our school system from partisan domination is a ticket made up outside of party lines, of material that cannot be used for political ends. Such a ticket can and will be elected two weeks hence. The people are ripe for a change. They have a surfeit of the party hack in the school board and are determined to break up the combinations which have their mainspring in party affiliation.

THE manner in which the secretary of the navy is addressing himself to the business of the department in the matter of the construction of new vessels, gives assurance that the present secretary does not propose to be outdone by any of his predecessors in this particular. Seven war ships are now building at various yards, and existing legislation authorizes the construction of eight more at a cost of upwards of six million dollars. Secretary Tracy is devoting himself assiduously to the preliminary work connected with the building of these vessels, which he may have learned from the experience of his predecessor is no small task. Secretary Whitney was only able to begin twelve out of the twenty new war ships provided for by congress during his administration of the navy, and he was only able to complete one. But he had to encounter all the difficulties incident to the initiative of so vast a work, and under the circumstances he really accomplished a great deal. With far fewer obstacles to overcome Secretary Tracy ought to have all the vessels now provided for in commission long before the end of his administration, and doubtless he will.

THE constantly increasing amount of deposits in the New York banks, despite the shipments of gold abroad, excites the wonder of financiers. Recent statements show that the deposits in that city are fast swelling, and that the amount of loanable funds will soon reach the high water mark of four hundred and fifty millions. There has never been in the history of our country a time when so much capital was idle in the banks awaiting profitable investment.

ATTENTION is directed to the increased activity in the shipment of corn from Nebraska. The grain movement, however, is not confined to our own state. Fourteen hundred cars of grain were received at Chicago one day and two thousand another day this week. The recent unexpected foreign demand coupled with the anxiety to get rid of the surplus before the new crop, has stimulated the movement, which is likely to keep up until mid-summer.

THE fractional strikes of officials and the imbecility displayed by the construction of the hospital combine to prove the utter incapacity of the county board to properly manage county affairs. The members waste their time in fruitless personal jangles, while important matters requiring prompt consideration and action are allowed to drift from bad to worse.

"MERCHANTS' week" can be made a grand success by energetic action and unity. The carnival and trades display of past years demonstrated what Omaha can do on short notice. With an early beginning on a definite plan of varied entertainments, Omaha can attract thousands of people from the surrounding towns and country, benefitting alike the visitors and the city.

A Hightstown Judge. Boston Journal.

In court at New Bedford a day or two ago

Reminded Him of Home.

The quaint, travel-stained and footsore man was making his way back from Oklahoma to Topeka on foot. He looked hungry and felt thirsty. As the heat parched for the cooling water brooks, so panted he for the drug store soda of Kansas' fair capital. "Stranger," he said huskily, as he passed by the wayside, "with not your singular shaped cloud near the horizon's brim portending a storm of no ordinary character, this is the first time since I left my home that I have felt the need of a drink of water."

"That," replied the stranger, looking at the cloud with the eye of an expert, "is an cyclone. Don't you see it funnel-shaped, you chuck-head?"

"Thank's I do," rejoined the traveler in an eager voice, "and it's shape rejoiceth my heart. Since I left my loved Topeka, half a moon ago, mine eyes have not been gladdened by the sight of anything as threatening as this cyclone. I would fain have a closer view."

And drawing the back of his hand across his mouth he hurried on in the direction of the cyclone.

He Didn't Get There.

The opinion is being expressed in a number of democratic papers that Mr. Cleveland is "in the moss" of "unfair reform." Yes, if we realize distinctly, Moses (owing to circumstances not under his own control) never reached the promised land.

An Empty Theatre.

This paper is a high-toned theatre, in which there is a certain number of reserved seats for advertisers, and each seat has its value. —Omaha World.

More Room for British Royalty.

Now that Queen Victoria has another grandchild the British government will probably annex a few more South Sea islands or the domain of some Indian maharajah or other.

Let's Hope So.

It is now certain that ex-Secretary Bayard is to be married. It is to be hoped that his domestic administration will be more of a success than his foreign policy.

Prohibition Not Wanted.

Illinois legislature decides that prohibition does not prohibit. The state will worry along awhile in the same old way.

HITS AND MISSES.

Pistols, gasoline, flower-pots and arsenic are making a combined effort to populate the suburbs of Chicago. At last accounts gasoline was several leagues ahead.

"From a non-partisan standpoint," exclaimed Colonel Gallagher, "I consider the rehabilitation of Cleveland premature. I am laboring zealously to make the administration of General Harrison a whooping success. My official relations with him are so close and affectionate that it would be indecent for me to express my admiration for him publicly. Remember, Milwary!"

The practice of showering living bouquets on passing pedestrians is not a success as an advertising medium. It is hardly fair to mortise a man's skull with a pot to attract his attention to the virtues of patent medicine.

The union depot threatens to become the Tascoff of Omaha.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Within several years Chicago workmen have gained these concessions: Bricklayers have had their hours reduced from ten to eight, and their wages increased from \$1.50 and \$2.25 to \$3.50 and \$4; carpenters from ten hours and \$2 to eight hours and \$2.50; plumbers from ten hours and \$1 to ten hours and \$2.25 and eight hours and \$1.50.

The New Orleans bricklayers will work for the old scale, 35 cents.

A strike is threatened in the lace factories at Nottingham, England.

The St. Paul & Omaha Railway company will no longer employ Italians.

At Cleveland 100 girl cloak workers have had a cut from \$1.25 to 85 cents for a certain cloak.

At Snowhegan, Mass., a factory for turning out coats alone is being built. It will employ 240 men.

A New York woman's operatives' union is trying to bring before the legislature of the state a bill providing that employers of workmen shall not require their employees to work in rooms which are so poorly ventilated as to endanger the health of the occupants. The bill also demands that decent sanitary arrangements be provided, and the working girls be allowed to sit down when not engaged in occupations which make standing necessary.

The third annual report of the New York board of factory inspectors shows that a condition of working-men in that state has been much improved within the last year. The law prohibiting girls under thirteen years of age from working in factories has been so well enforced that now comparatively few of them are so employed.

The Hematite iron works at Barrow-in-Furness, England, employ about 8,000 men. They are paid from \$14 to \$7 a week.

Locks are so cheap in Willenhall, Little London, England, which is devoted almost entirely to their manufacture, that when a workman lets part of his work fall he does not think it worth his while to pick it up again. The men earn from \$3 to \$5 a week.

Recent revelations of the condition of factory girls employed in the larger cities have stirred philanthropic women everywhere to join hands in helping them. New York has a very able organization of the kind, headed by women who have both brains and money.

Great preparations are being made in Paris for the international congress of workmen, which is to take place there in August. Questions relating to strikes and combinations will be among the matters taken up.

The tailors are the best organized workers in England, and are able to earn good wages in the large cities.

The Cincinnati Post says the wages of the 1,100 girl shoe-workers there have been cut 50 per cent in a year.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A Good Templars lodge has been organized at Holdrege.

Stanley is to have a bank, which will be run by Kosorey parties.

Toucheville now has a M. C. A. organization with a membership of forty.

Fifteen newly arrived Norwegian emigrants settled at Humphrey this week.

A frisky horse kicked in three ribs for Edith Jordan, aeward young man, but the youth will recover.

Two hundred prohibitionists met at Snyrd

case and formed a county organization for the coming amendment fight.

The religious excitement has driven Mrs. Elizabeth Higley, of Hastings, insane, and she will be sent to the Lincoln asylum.

H. A. Harding, editor of the Oakland Independent, has gone to Washington to secure a place the government printing office.

Cut worms have done considerable damage to garden truck in the vicinity of Springfield, and in some instances have attacked the corn field.

Valparaiso is making a reputation as the boss scandal town in the state. The latest involves four married men, one young man, and a widow and one wife. The gossips are happy.

Fin Pierson, who stole a horse at Nebraska City, was captured at York and returned to the scene of his crime. He has confessed, and says he was only trying to raise money enough to leave the country.

J. H. Foxworthy, of Lincoln, who sued the city of Hastings for \$10,000 damages for injuries received by falling through a defective sidewalk, has again lost his suit in court and will now abandon the litigation.

The widow Dennis, living near Aurora, became dissatisfied with her second husband, and tried to end her existence by taking poison, but was foiled by a cruel doctor. Her doctor tried to induce her to take, but friends interfered, and she still lives.

A Columbus lawyer had a very peculiar request made of him the other day, according to the Telegram. A Poland called at J. W. Sullivan's law office and said that a certain young Irishman was liable to go on another long journey, and he was ready to take on a warm reception, he would like to take on a license to kill the aforesaid Irishman. The Poland was very much disappointed when Sullivan made it plain to him that it would be impossible to grant him the license.

Iowa Items. June 30 is the date of the Marshall county old settlers' picnic.

E. S. Elsworth, of Iowa Falls, has come out a candidate for state senator from that district.

The Atlantic police captured thirty-two gamblers the other night, each of whom paid a fine of \$5.

Edward's her parents objected to the man she loved, Ida Yoberg, a pretty Clayton girl, took strichine and came near crossing to the land where there is no marriage, or giving in marriage.

Mrs. Williams, a Corning woman, got a big revolver and chased the members of the Corning Gun club from close proximity to her residence, where she persisted in shooting at a mark, to the peril of passers-by. The mayor was among the members.

George S. Boswell, of Des Moines, who was convicted of bigamy and fined \$25, now has a divorce from his first wife and everything is all serene. The light sentence imposed on him was because it was clearly shown that he supposed his first wife had obtained a divorce as soon as possible.

Miss Hope Glenn, one of America's finest singers and worthiest women, was married Sunday, April 15, to Rev. C. H. Hearn, at Rev. Donald Frazer's Presbyterian church. Sir Arthur Sullivan gave away the bride. Miss Glenn was born and bred in Iowa City, where her father was in trade. She has been a success upon the concert stage for a number of years—more than fifty in all. Her parents now reside in Atlanta, Ga.

An electric light plant is to be put in at Mitchell at once.

Edmunds county has voted bonds for a court house and jail.

The pupils of the Sioux Falls schools have secured the highest average in the state.

Plans for a new city hall have been selected by the Watertown city council.

Aberdeen now claims a population of 6,876, based on the names in the new city directory.

The Des Moines group of mines at the stands third in the amount business handled in what is known as the Nebraska division.

Who craves whisky, a prisoner in the Sioux Falls jail set the building on fire four times in one night and narrowly escaped cremation.

A fight occurred between George W. Hops, senior editor of the Brookings Press, and Rev. C. F. Finwall, pastor of the Norsk Baptist church, growing out of the circulation of a handbill charging Mr. Hops with pandering to the democrats and conduct unbecoming a prohibitionist, and for the circulation of which Mr. Hops slapped the minister of the church and had him arrested. He was fined \$50.

W. H. and Henry Myers, of Rapid City, have sold to Gen. Boyle and Judge Pope, of the Gold Hill group of mines, the Grizzly gulch for \$25,000. The same capitalists also purchased of Myers, Cook & Rogers, of Hear group, in the same locality, for \$25,000. The latter property includes a twenty stamp mill and a valuable site and water right.

FINANCIER FISH'S MONEY.

An Effort to Be Made to Force Him to Yield Up. New York, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the penalties of the freedom that the ex-finance, James D. Fish, has already enjoyed nearly two weeks will be the revival of numerous suits that were lying dormant during his convict days. There is an impression in many quarters that some part of his millions, which are reported to have been swallowed up in the crash that started, will street five years ago is where he can get at it. One of the most important suits in which he will appear as a defendant is that begun long ago to recover the money that the city lost by the failure of the Marine bank, of which Fish was president. When the bank closed its doors in May, 1881, in consequence of the failure of Grant & Ward, there were \$1,000,000 in the bank on deposit. One of the United States bank examiner took charge of it. Several dividends have been declared already, and another is shortly expected. Fish will bring the total up to about 75 per cent, so instead of losing \$1,000,000, the city will be out only a quarter of that amount through the bank.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

Chicago Men Indicted on the Testimony of Nebraska People. CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank L. Loomis, Howard G. Loomis and Edwin L. Jewell, officials of the Century Book and Paper company, have been indicted by the grand jury. For some time the business methods of this company have been a matter of discussion in various justice courts. Witness after witness has taken the stand and testified to the alleged fraudulent practices of the company. These witnesses have, with one or two exceptions, been victims, as they affirm, by the trio mentioned above, who were placed under arrest last evening. They became tired of the dilatory tactics the company's attorneys were pursuing in the justice courts and transferred their case to the criminal court. Among these young men who were indicted were two of their hard-earned money to secure alleged agencies of the company was one from Omaha, one from Lincoln and two from the state of Iowa, one from a number from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The sums obtained from them range from \$200 to \$1,000 each. The prisoners were bailed.

Simply a Big Fake.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a silly fake in an evening Probable resignation of Blaine, Windom and Proctor. Blaine is the only one of the cabinet officers in regard to whom a suspicion of dissatisfaction is entertained. In reply to a card of inquiry, he pronounced in big capital letters, the word, "No." Secretary Blaine says there were only himself, Blaine, Windom and Miller present at the last cabinet meeting, and the whole proceedings were of the most agreeable and harmonious character. Proctor was not there at all.

Fear Trouble With Strikers.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—The Journal's West Superior special says the mayor of that town has closed all the saloons in anticipation of trouble between the coal heavers who are on strike and the new coal imported to take their places. The new men are working under strong police protection.

STATUS OF NO MAN'S LAND.

Indian Title to a Portion of Nebraska Not Extinct.

A PROCLAMATION NECESSARY. So Says Attorney-General Leese—Striking Plumbers—The District Court—Lincoln Council Investigation—Wilcox's Deal.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, NEB. MAY 23.

A Washington special to THE BEE of the 13th, contained an item regarding the lands embraced in the strip ceded to Nebraska in 1853, by the government, north of and on the Niobrara river. It may be remembered that at the special session of the Nebraska legislature in 1883, this territory contained nearly 700,000 acres, the best part of the Sioux reservation, which was duly accepted by the state in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill providing for this gift to the state was senate file No. 6, entitled "An bill for an act declaring the assent of the state of Nebraska to an act of congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the state of Nebraska, approved March 28, 1883, title 'No Man's Land.'"

With these facts in mind, suggested by Ed. A. Fry, of Nebraska, the Bee representative called upon Attorney-General Leese, today, for the why and wherefore. In reply to the queries suggested by the existing facts, he said:

"I do not know about the 'No Man's Land' part of it. In my opinion, the federal courts in question, and will have until the president issues his proclamation declaring that the title to the land in question is not in the hands of the state, but in the hands of the federal government. The state has done its part, and it seems to me that the only thing to be done is to let the federal government do its part. It is a nice tract of land, and ought to be brought under the jurisdiction of the state as soon as possible."

The trial of the case of Hancock vs Davey, in the district court, brought to light an item of news that has been overlooked. Attention will be attracted when the statement is made that the defendant is W. H. B. Stout's right lawyer. The suit was brought for an accounting of the money expended during a partnership that existed between the parties prior to the suit at law. Among the items the defendant made in his statement of the expenditures of the firm was one for a party to Architect Wilcox. Investigation leads to the knowledge that the architect was paid his sum for "passing" the class of lath used on the new capital building in other words, he hoodloded the manufacturers and pateters, Messrs. Hancock & Davey, for recommending this patent lath, which, as a matter of course, the firm desired to have used. It turns out at the ninth hour that Hancock objected to this class of deals, and hence sought an accounting in the public courts.

New Notaries Public.

The governor today made the following notarial appointments: Levi H. Eib, Minn. Kearney county; D. S. Joseph, Elsie, Perkins county; Marquis L. Dupue, Minn. Scotts Bluffs county; Milton M. Starr, Lincoln, Lancaster county; Elby C. Morlen, Madrid, Perkins county; J. A. Oudman, Sutton, Clay county; H. H. Buckley, Platt Center, Platte county; Elva R. Kuffin, Weeping Water, Cass county; William S. Hughes, Oxford, Furnas county; Cyrus F. Flick, Lincoln, Lancaster county; J. J. McCarly, Plainview, Pierce county; F. C. Holbert, Emerson, Dixon county; Alfred E. Bluffuss, Omaha, Douglas county.

The District Court.

The case of Millard F. Gould vs Adia Van Peit and A. C. Ricketts, was on trial before Judge Field, today. The action was brought to settle the rights of parties in the Railroad Remedy and Railroad Land case, invented by Mr. Van Peit, deceased. The plaintiff was in partnership with Van Peit and owned a half interest in his remedies. Mr. Van Peit died, and his widow, the defendant, purchased from Ricketts, the administrator, her deceased husband's interest. The question at issue in this trial is to ascertain, determine and settle the rights of parties in the remedies case. The plaintiff claims that if the whole case goes into he is entitled to \$7,000, which he advanced in the purchase of materials to Van Peit, and for advertising, which is the great cost for getting up a profitable business in patent medicines. The defendants generally deny the allegations of the plaintiff, and seek to have a full accounting, and the inquiry promises to be protracted.

In the case of Walter vs Baker the plaintiff's judgment for \$1 it will be remanded that he wanted \$25 for damages that defendant's cow did to his growing crops.

Testimony in the case of Iver vs Lancaster continues before Judge Chapman and a jury.

That Investigation.

On the 14th of April, and on prior dates.

THE BEE published an exposition of hoodlums and booting in the old city council, and it has brought forth fruit, but nothing new in the way of developments, although some of the papers continue to turn the matter over. There is no doubt but what THE BEE's exposure at a timely date led to the appointment of an investigation committee by the city fathers, and the outcome is what we know with little interest. The opinion, however, is freely expressed that it will prove to be another case of whitewash. So far as BURR is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventilated in the courts. But the Meyer et al matter bids fair to reach an obscure pigeon-hole. Messrs. Cooper and Bean can not escape so well. Disturbing charges stare them in the face, and as yet they have not even ventured a denial. If it is concerned, the delegates, committee, will be thoroughly ventil